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the eighth day a few of no. 2 appeared, a few more of no. 1, and many more of no. 3 were above the soil. The seeds all continued germinating at intervals for over two months, though all germinating after the second week were less vigorous than the first.

From the time of germination until the plants died, no. 3 seemed much more vigorous and healthy; while no. 2 stood next, and no. 1 last in rank as over half the plants of the latter died before maturity.

The table below will show some of the chief differences in size, productiveness and vigor of the three series, 1, 2, and 3.

	First generation.			Second generation.			Third generation.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Average days germinating .....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	10	.....	.....	.....
Per cent. germinating.....	.....	.....	.....	5	15	95	0	10	95
Height, inches, at four months.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	7	.....	.....	.....
Height, inches, at six months.....	.....	.....	.....	10	12	13	.....	.....	.....
No. blossoms.....	126	95	134	40	70	121	.....	.....	.....
No. capsules ripened.....	24	21	48	3	37	50	.....	.....	.....
Aver. weight capsule in milligrams	19	27	41	1	16	44	.....	.....	.....
Per cent. blossoms producing seed	19.4	22.5	35.2	9.6	61.6	50	.....	.....	.....

A number of blossoms from each series were accidentally destroyed in various ways; but these were subtracted from each number before the averages for seed capsules were made.

It will be seen by this table that the same conclusions may be drawn as before; namely, that self-fertilization tends to weaken the plant, and also to lessen its productiveness; while cross fertilization has just the reverse effects. The crossing of different flowers on the same plant is no doubt better than self-fertilization; though not nearly so good as cross fertilization. There seemed to be a larger percentage of no. 2 producing seed; but the seed capsules were many of them almost empty, while all were much smaller, usually less than one third as large as no. 3. The third generation was planted but no. 1 failed to germinate, so that the plants were not cared for longer.—MINNIE REED, *Kansas Agric. College, Manhattan*.

Trillium cernuum L.—Monstrosities in the genus *Trillium* are not rare, but two unusually singular forms from Canobie Lake, Windham township, N. H., may be worth putting on record.

The plants are of the usual size and in each there is the normal whorl of leaves. In one plant, lifted about one inch above that nor-

mal whorl on the stem, are three more whorls of three leaves each set closely together, making a pretty rosette, and above those is the flower erect. Sepals rather larger than common; petals 11^l long and 4^l wide, with a white stripe running down the center, and a green one on each edge; stigmas four; one of the petals two-parted.

In the other plant a rosette of two whorls; a third abnormal whorl in this specimen also, but lifted half an inch above the others to the base of the flower. Petals green and white; one stamen abortive; stigmas two. The rosettes pressed and mounted measure in one plant 5ⁱⁿ 10^l across, in the other 4ⁱⁿ 11^l.

The upright flowers suggested *T. grandiflorum*, but the stigmas, distinct and recurved, and the short stamens are perhaps enough to prove the species to be *cernuum*; moreover, I learn that *T. grandiflorum* has never been noticed in that vicinity, and that *T. cernuum* is common where these plants were found. They were collected by a very youthful observer, Miss Anna Dimmock, who writes to me that there were several other similar specimens where she gathered those which she sent here. —MARIA L. OWEN, *Springfield, Mass.*

An abnormal *Hepatica*.—A peculiar form of *Hepatica triloba*, collected near Boston, was brought to me recently. The peduncle, which is very flat, though not much larger than usual, is doubtless a case of fasciation. The involucre consists of seven green bracts of unequal size, one with a white streak on both sides. A normal flower of nine semi-white sepals is in the normal position. Another smaller flower, of six white sepals, is crowded between the larger flower and the involucre on a short pedicel. This flower has an involucre of three bracts, one green, and two of a variegated green and white color. Both flowers have the usual number of stamens and pistils. —WALTER DEANE, *Cambridge, Mass.*